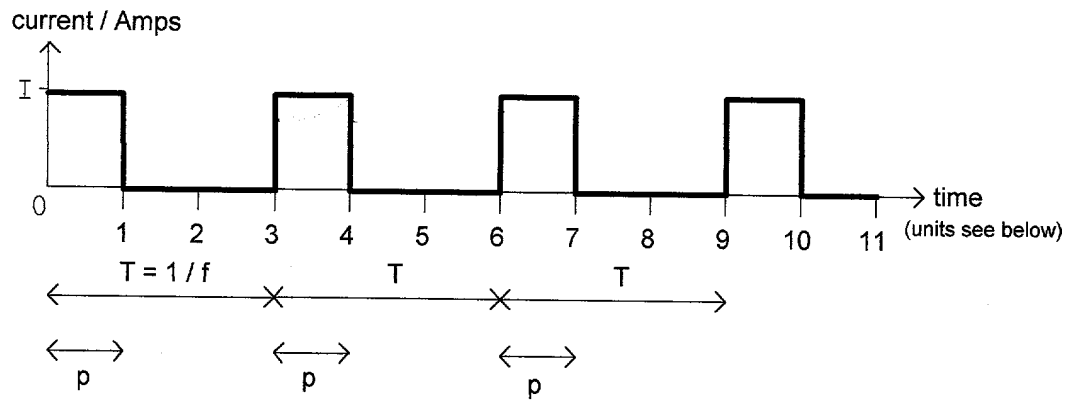


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FIG 1: current frequency



$$f = c / (3 a) = \text{drive frequency in Hz}$$

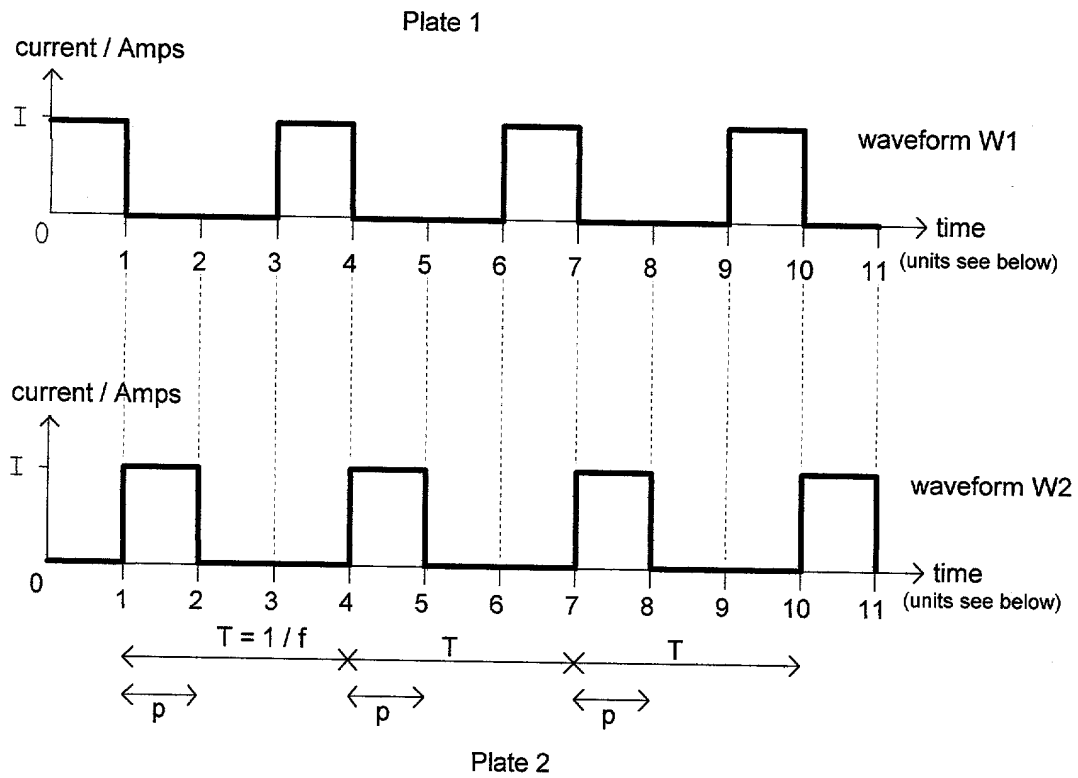
$$p = \text{pulse duration} = T / 3, \text{ where } T = 1 / f$$

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2/14

FIG 2: phasing chart



$$f = c / (3 a) = \text{drive frequency in Hz}$$

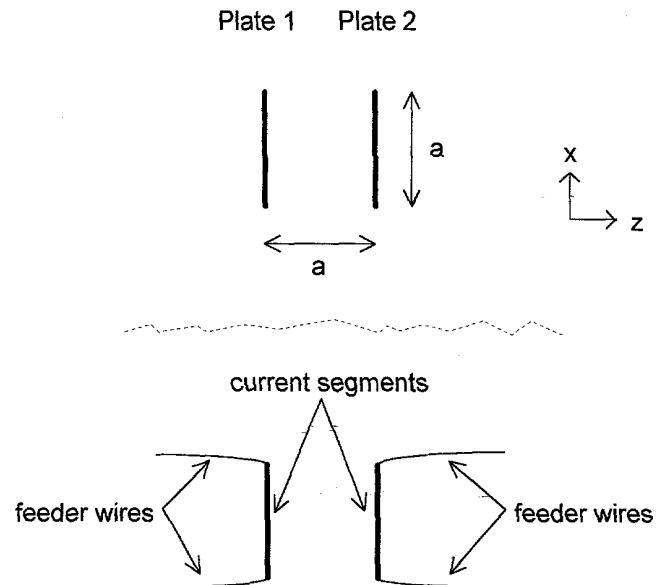
$$p = \text{pulse duration} = T / 3, \text{ where } T = 1 / f$$

+

+

3/14

FIG 3: x and z separation of 2 segments, ie segment pair



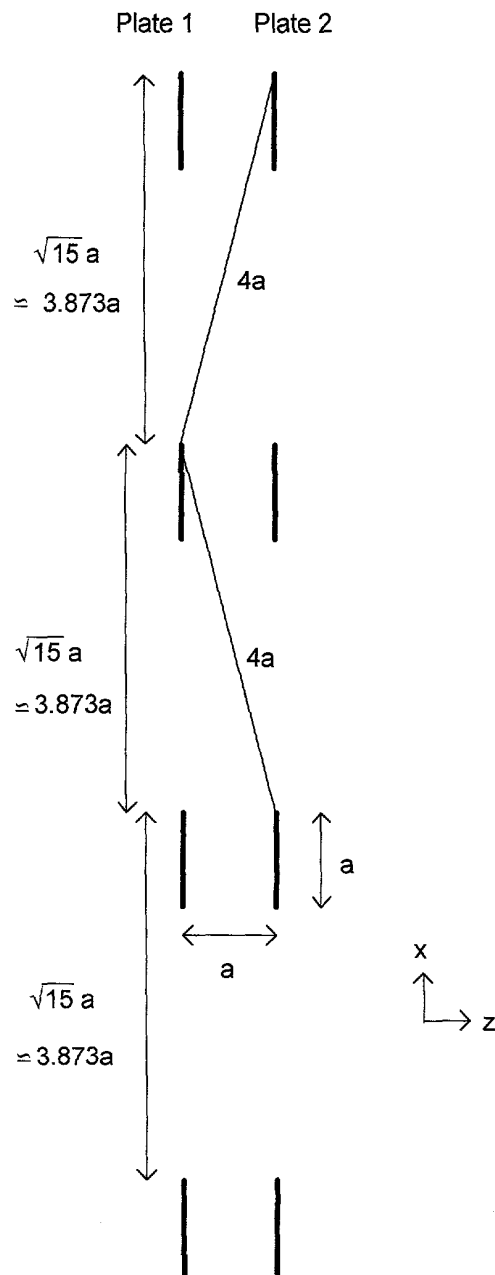
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FIG 4: x and z separations of neighboring segments



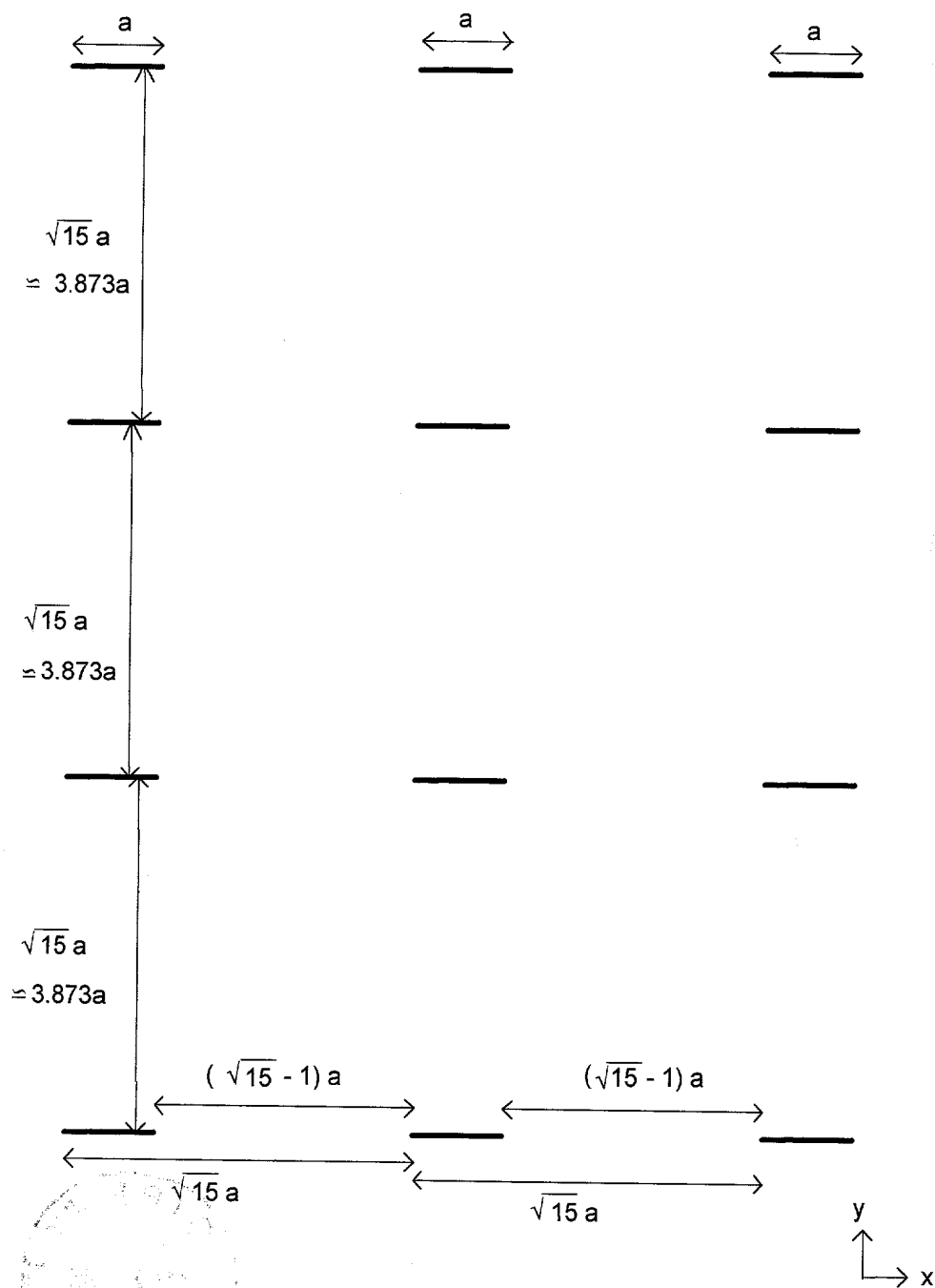
x  
z

+

+

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FIG 5: x and y separations in a single plate

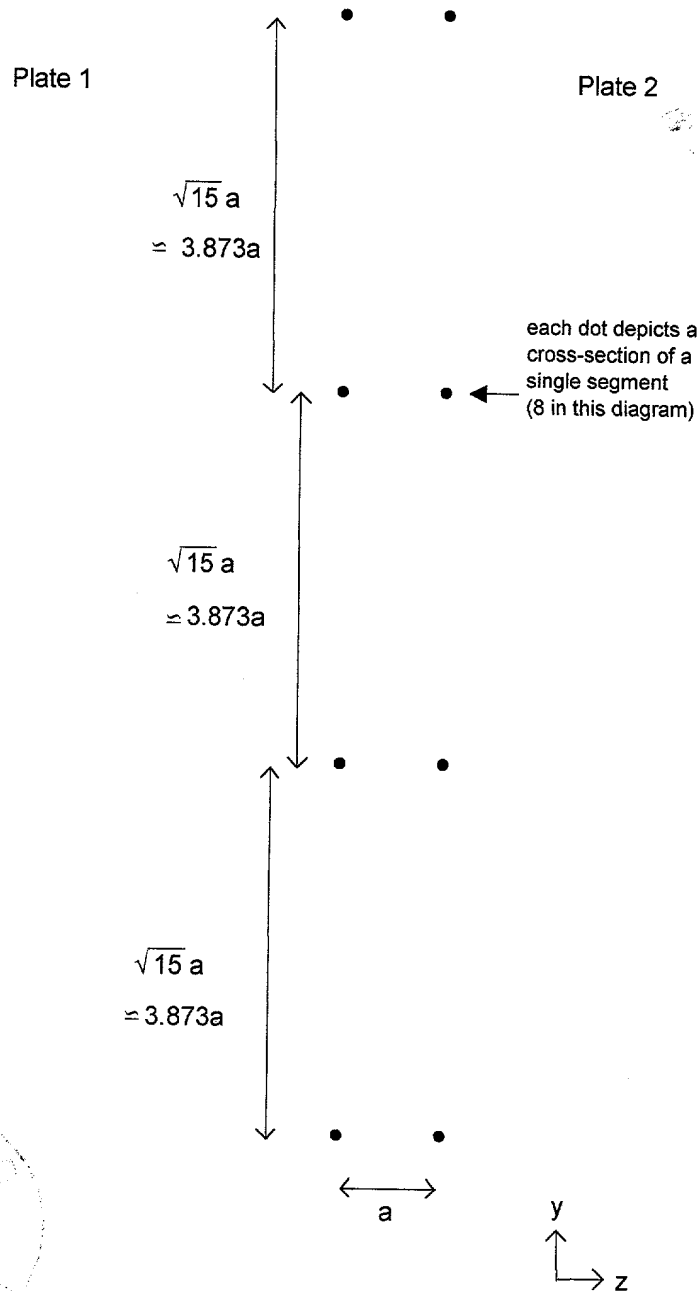


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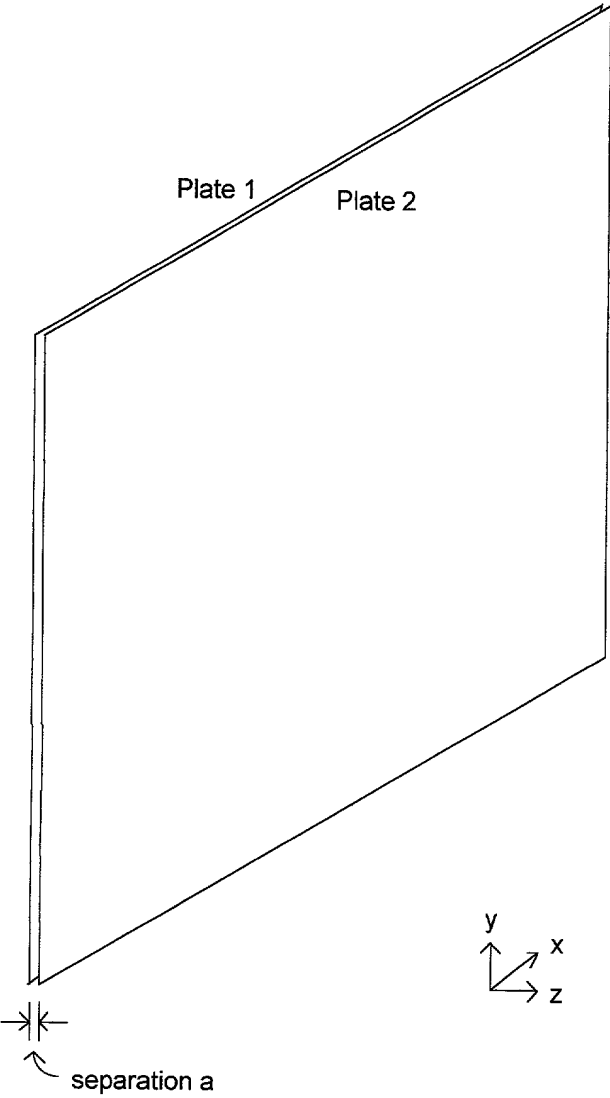
FIG 6: z and y separation in two plates



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FIG 7: perspective view of the two plates



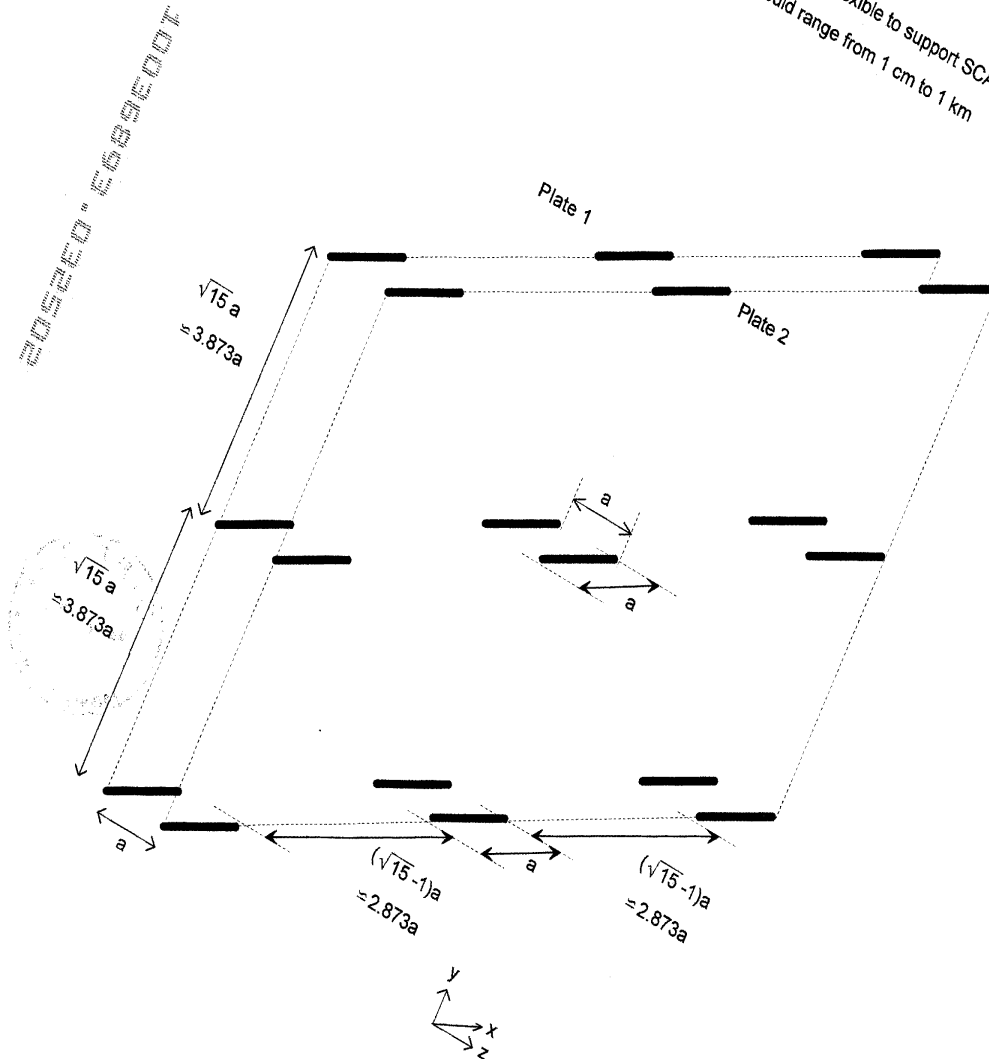
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FIG 8: close-up perspective view of the two plates and current segments

Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales. Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

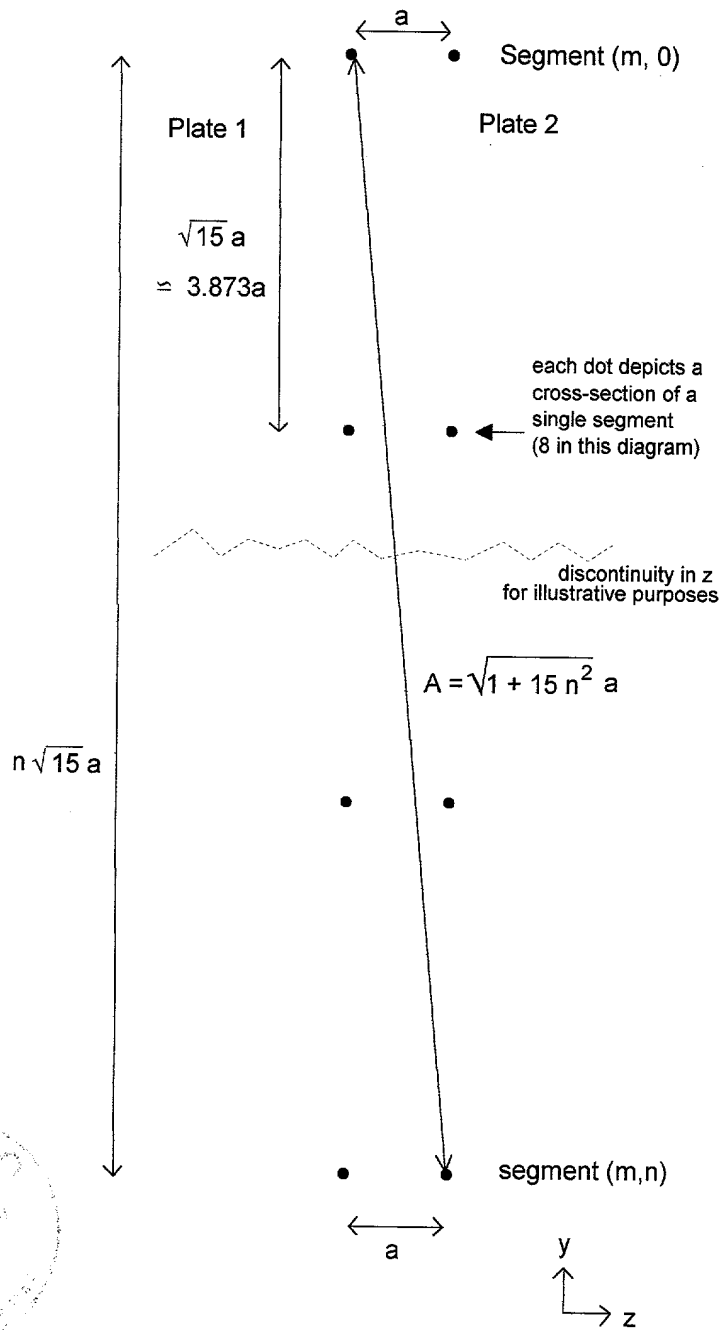




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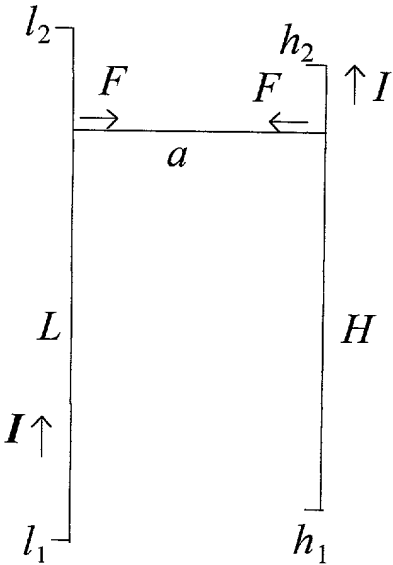
FIG 9: m-n segment distance relationship



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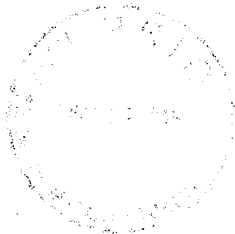
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FIG 10: Force between current-carrying conducting wires



$I$  current in the wires

In this theoretical description, the values of  $a$ ,  $h_1$ ,  $h_2$ ,  $l_1$ ,  $l_2$  and  $I$  are variable

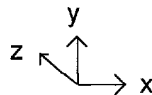
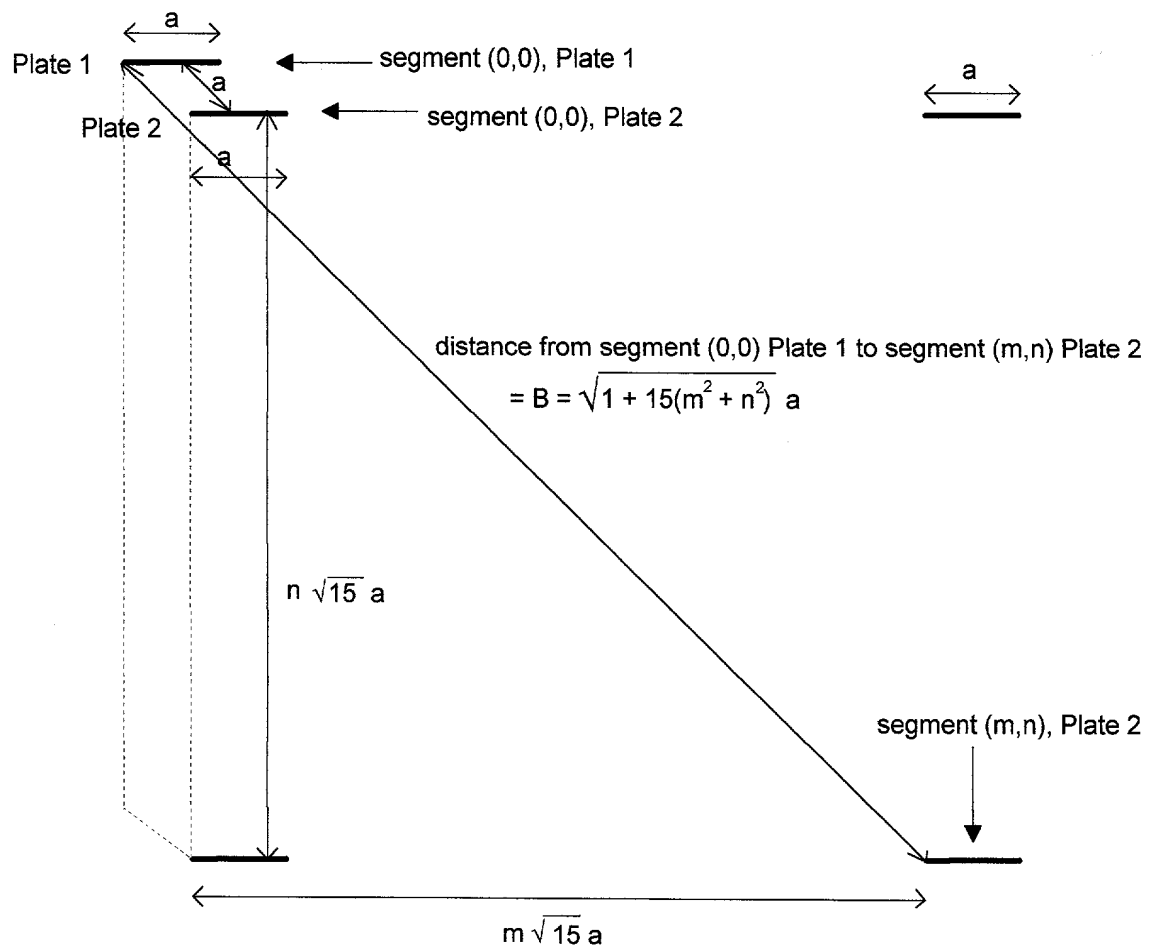


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FIG 11: Plate 1 (0,0) to Plate 2 (m,n) segment distance, B

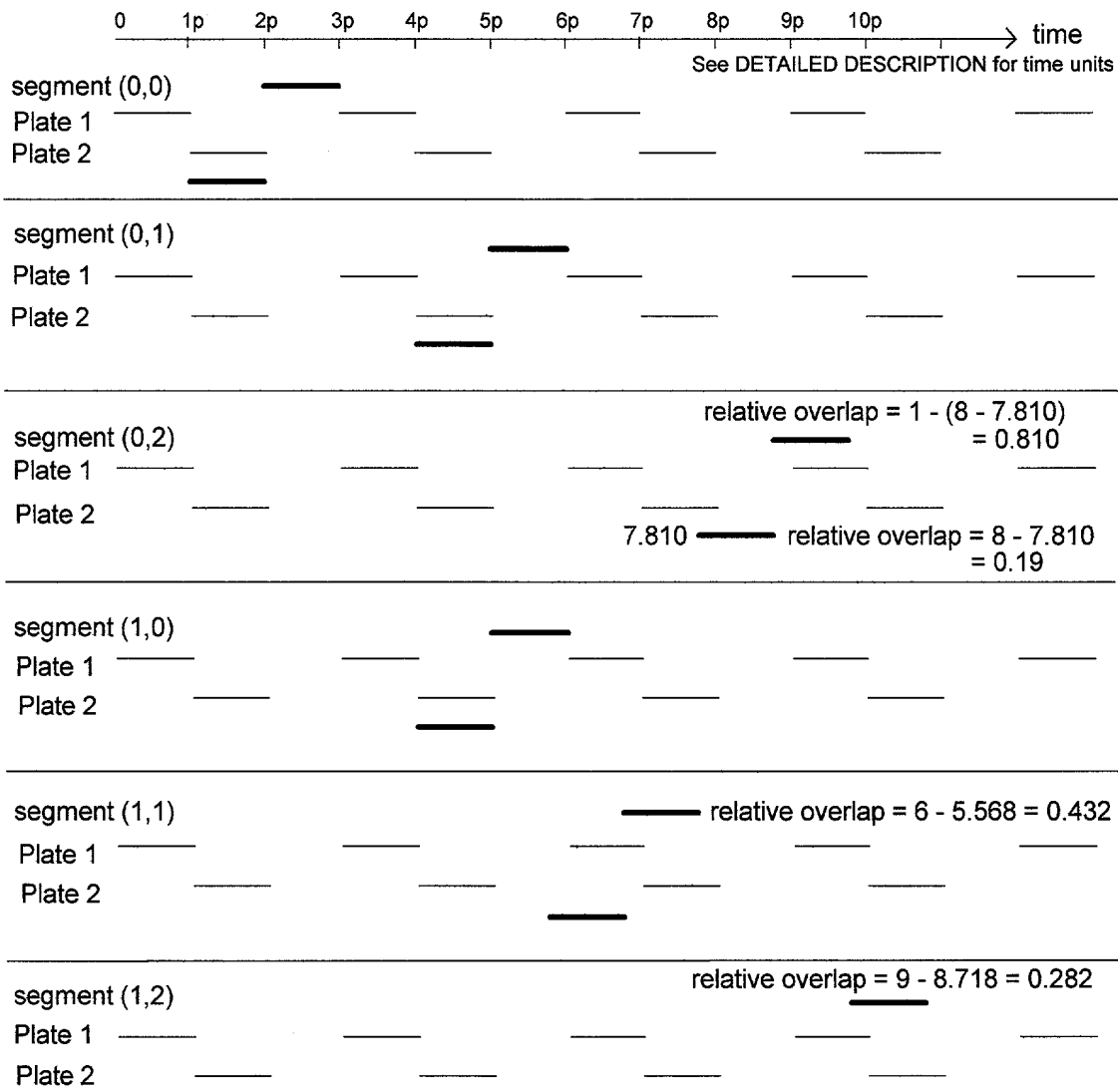


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FIG 12: timing differences

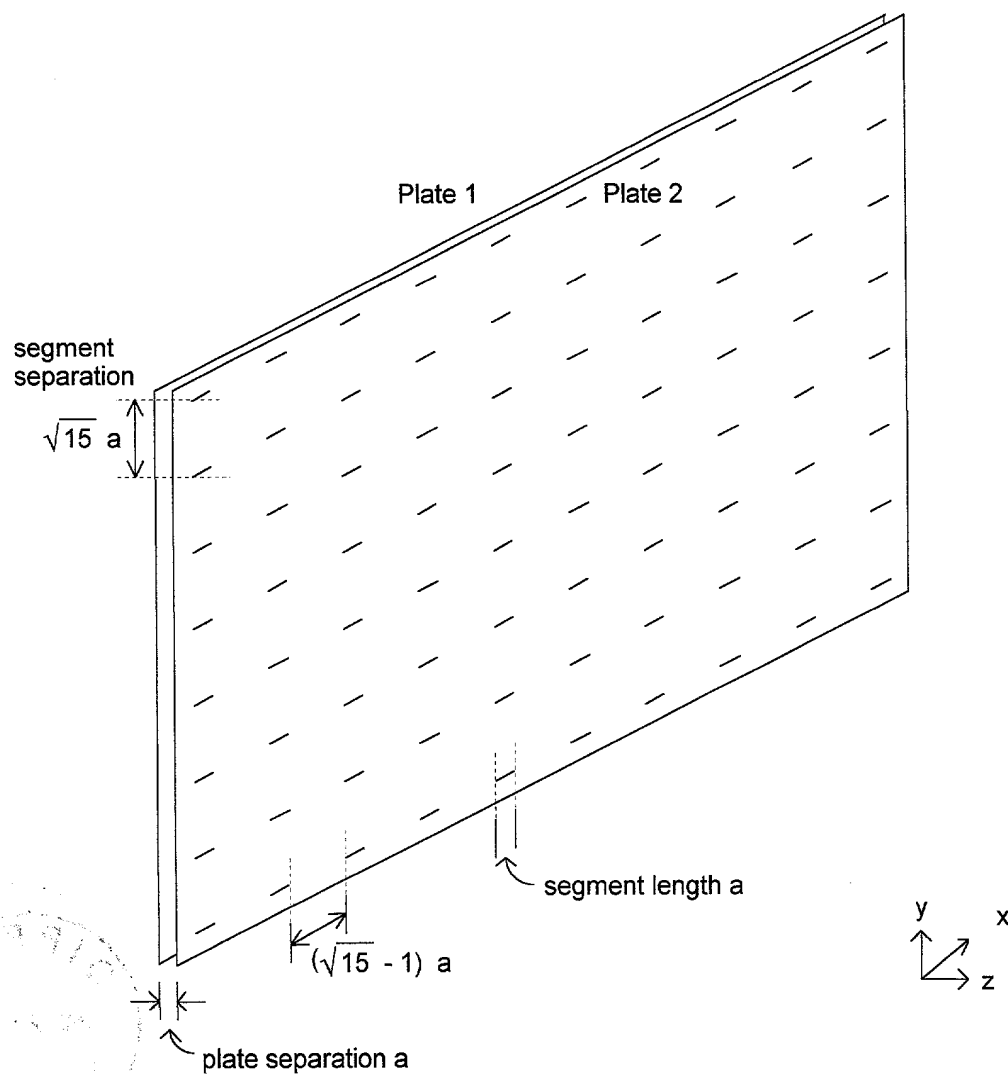


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FIG 13: Gazette view



Distance 'a' is fixed for a particular SCAM, but is flexible to support SCAMs of different scales.  
 Typical values for 'a' would range from 1 cm to 1 km

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FIG 14: Relativistic force between current-carrying conducting wires

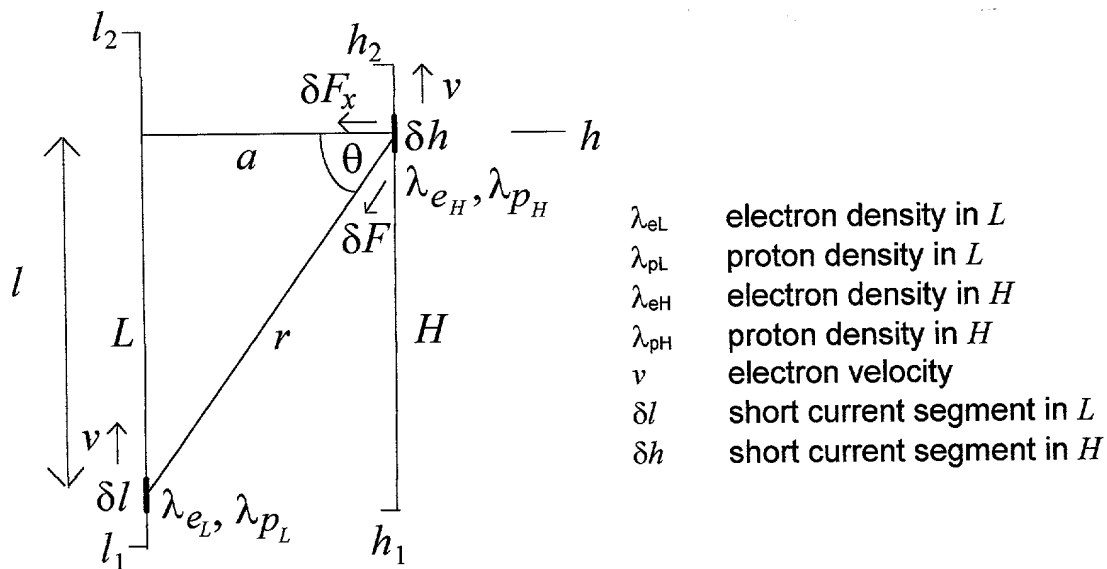
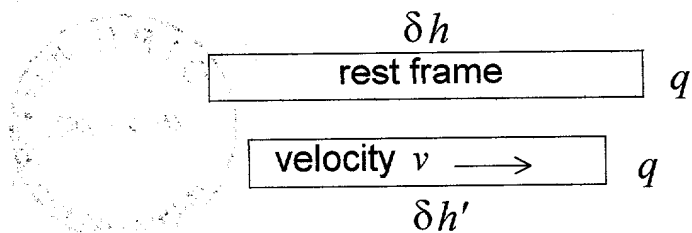


FIG 15 Lorentz length contraction



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